surrounded by fire on all sides, which, with the shot of the rebels, threw them in confusion. Above 6,000 of the soldiers were thus slain, so that the general was obliged to give up his design, and proceed elsewhere.—I2th moon, 9th day.

An incense dealer of Hainan, writing to Canton, says, that on account of the disturbances at Yaeshow, troops had been sent from King-Chow-foo. Several engagements had taken place, with a good many killed and wounded en both sides, till at last the robels retreated, and were closely followed by the troops beyond the Woo-che-shan (Five-finger mountain). This happened twelve or thirteen days 100, and the troops have not yet raturned, so that t is feared some disaster has befallen them, and a pecial messenger has been despatched from King-how-foo (the capital of Haidan), to inquire into he business.—I2th moon, 9th day.

A leather merchant, who has just returned to Canon from Kaou Chow Foo, says that H. E. Seu, on he 20th day of the month before last, collected .000 soldiers, each with a fire carriage under his harge, to proceed towards the rebel amp, and eneavored to set it on fire, not knowing that the ebels were already acquainted with his intention. It was arranged that above 1,000 of them (the ebels) should proceed to a distance of about 20 le 61 miles) from the city of Kaou-chow-foo and lie in ambush there until H. E. Seu's troops had passed, and then suddenly fall on their rear. Seu being hus attacked both before and behind, brought forward the fire only served to render his men more conpicuous. In this way the soldiers became alarmed and thrown into the utmost confusion, so that of .000, only 1,700 escaped, who, with H. E. Sue, recipitately returned to the city, whither they were lossely pursued by the rebels. Seu is still unable to tave the city, and the rebels have "lundered all the hops in the suborts" large body of rebels to Hoo-pih have coalesced with the Meaoustsz' countaineers, and muster altogether above 20,000 en.

They have risen in Hoo-pih, and now surround lee ca

they have risen in Hoo-pin, and now surround ie capital city of Kwei-chow, having already deroyed the city of Sung-taou-ting, whose chief magtrate they have plundered of everything he possed. They are now proceeding to attack the city Tung-yin-foo. In consequence of the disturbaces, orders have been received from the board of ar for 10,000 men to proceed from Tz'chuen to unite ith others from Kwei-chow, Hoo-nan, and Hoopp—12th moon, 14th day.

ith others from Kwei-chow, Hoo-nan, and Hoop—12th moon, 14th day.

An express has arrived in Canton, informing us that consequence of the want of money for purchase o ovisions for the troops in Kwang-se, a great num or of them had conspired to desert. It appear at, on the 10th day of the present moon, as Gono-lan-tai was leading a body of 11,000 men to tack the city of Yung-gan-chow, having proceed about half way, upwards of 2,000 soldiers om Tung-kwan-heen, together with more than 000 from Chou-chow-foo, took the opportunity of nning away to the robel camp, and immediately ined their standard. The officers, seeing that they uld not stop them, and, being afraid of punishent if they returned to the general's camp, fled confusion, and sought safety in concealment confusion, and sought safety in concealm

moon, 20th. merchant of Sz-heu-shwuy, in answer to a let th moon, 20th.

A merchant of Sz-heu-shwuy, in answer to a leta, informs us that the rebels of Lo-ting are becoming more and more powerful. Large bands of them e scattered over the entire district of Shaou-king, ad have taken possession of all the forts and price salt depots in the neighborhood of Keaou-hae, ney have completely cut off all water communition between Canton and the city of Woo-chow, Kwang-se, so that neither salt boats, grain boats, or passage boats, are able to pass. At present cre is no communication whatever with the disicts of Hwantseih and Kwang-ning. It is further ported that the troops in Kwang-se are extremely ard pressed for food, and the commander-in-chief as written to Canton several times urgently deanding immediate assistance, but it appears that I the granaries and storehouses of every description e completely empted; there is not a particle of sything in them, and the merchants have refused rther supplies, as there is no money to pay them ith.—12th moon, 20th day.

The following extract is from a letter by a trader Cinnamon to his master:—

King Teen-teh, on the commencement of the mid-

King Teen-teh, on the commencement of the mide term of last month, ordered a tunnel to be dug the earth to attack the city of Chen-chew secretly. the earth to attack the city of Chen-chew secretly. Le tunnel commenced four or five le on the south le of the Chec-king hill; after the men had dug space more than 600 feet, they suddenly found a sill of bricks and stones before them, piled up so ll that they appeared to have been done by men, hen these materials were conveyed from the tunl to the foot of Chec-king hill, the workmen found at they looked like stone and yet per stone and to the foot of Chee-king hill, the workmen found at they looked like stone and yet not stone, and various sizes; in shape some resembled an ox ogne, some were like a man's fist, and others sembled bricks, and they were all covered with llow mud; some of the workmen then took them d had them washed and broken, after which they we the white substance very different from bricks d stones. They thought at first that they were cess of copper or lead, but, after careful examinan, they discovered that they were silver. When ng-Teo-ntch got this silver, he used it in purchang paddy and rice, which he stored up in Wingon y for a future supply. At the same time, parties re sent out to induce others to come and join eir standard, and likewise to purchase ammuning, horses, and cows.—12th moon, 14th day.

We have gathered the following intelligence from sang-se:—

vang-se:—
That on the commencement of the eleventh month, ng Tai-ping ordered 1,500 of his men to go and ise it abroad that he would join the troops of en-teh to attack the city of Sze-yun foo, but that see it abroad that he would join the troops of en-teh to attack the city of Sze-yun foo, but that a above-named troops would only move slowly, hen this came to the ears of the Tartar General e-shang-ah, he immediately ordered the troops Loong-on district, Namming department, and her places adjoining Sze-yun-foo, to proceed imdiately to protect it against the rebels. When he rebels know that the troops had left Loong-on, by immediately turned about and marched westerd with great speed, and arrived at Loong-on city twenty-four hours, and at once, without any note to the inhabitants, succeeded in getting into acity, driving away the officers, and taking possion of it, after which, troops were sent out in all ections to throw up intrenchments, to prevent return of the Tartar troops.

The night post boats of Saihoy have brought the lowing news:—

lowing news:—
t is reported that during the last few days all
passengers on board the boatsfrom Shaouhingwere soldiers of Toong-koon district, and that
y were returning to their native places from the y were returning to their native places from the ny of Kwangse, because there was no supply of visions. Those who have not returned have ced themselves under the standard of the rebels, indering and robbing with them, and showing mether the standard of the rebels, indering and robbing with them, and showing mether the standard of the rebels, indering and robbing with them, and showing in the way to attack the guarding troops of the rars. Some of these Toong-koon men who still main with the Tartar officers, are paid by the rest og timformation for them, or to report the vements of the Tartar troops.

We hear that on the eighth day of the present in the rebels descended from the Chee-king hill the north side. A troop, consisting of more in 10,000, was ordered to lay wait at the mouth of Pah-sha ka (or White Sand stream), while a op of old and weak, consisting of between six and en hundred, was ordered to take the district city sow-yun. The magistrate of Sow-yun having ob-

en hundred, was ordered to take the district city Sow-yun. The magistrate of Sow-yun having obved this, went and asked for immediate assistance in the guarding troops that were posted in the ghborhood; and at his request, an army of above 600 men got under way, under Generalissimo Parn-Tick, who on his arrival at the said district, and in he had seen the number of rebels who were acking the city at the time, ordered the the to commence at once, by beating the miss. The rebels fell before them, and rance Tartar troops gave chase; but after passing Pak-sha-ka, some rebels rose from their ambushes of that they were afraid to proceed, but after Pak-sha-ga, some rebels rose from their amous-le, so that they were afraid to proceed, but after ling that the concealed troops were but few they stinued the chase again. The rebels fired several as at them, but no balls were observed. When rebels saw that the Tartar troops were hard er them they fled, being afraid to join in battle. e Generalissimo Par-Tsin-Tick, seeing this inchias these were no work troops in ambush). or them they fied, being afraid to join in battle. Generalissimo Par-Tsin-Tick, seeing this inking there were no more troops in ambush), nmanded his men to give chase, but after a purt of six or seven le, they came to a deep valley, ere there was only one passage, and when they ald see no appearance of the enemy, as they were ting in doubt at this point, a fall of cannon balls upon them from behind, and more than 1,000 a were killed, and the hidden rebels made their pearance in all directions. The Tartar troops

non them from benind, and more than 1,000 in tere killed, and the hidden rebels made their pearanse in all directions. The Tartar troops if or their lives, and more than 3,000 of them were therefore. The Tartar general is afraid they will ke the capital city Kweilum—therefore he has lered all the troops to come and guard it.

A dealer in medicines has sent home the follow-y news:—He states that, in consequence of the mers of Sze-chuen province having received noing of the last crop, the price of paddy and rice now four times higher than usual. Those who ve died from hunger are innumerable, which has used many of the people of Tai-yny, Sing-chun, o-kong, Ning-shan, and other districts, to turn tels. He further reports that there was an earth-ake in the district of Ning-yun-foo, which convei for half a day, and a report was laid before mandarins that more than ten thousand houses re thrown down, and seven or eight thousand man beings destroyed.

We have news of the 1st of April from Zara. donel Emir Bey and Renzi Effendi go as Government Commissaries to Yanina, to examine into the eumstances of a quarrel which has taken place tween the military commander of the place and Yofthe consuls. The Seraskier, Omer Pacha, appeted with several battalions of foot at Mos., in the Herzegovina. He is said to have rested the Senate of Montenegro to permit his sops to march through their territory into Alba. The Montenegrins have not yet given a reply.

The Australian Gold Mines.

The Australian Gold Mines.

Accounts from Australia had been received by the overland mail to the 10th January, nearly three weeks later than the previous advices.

The intelligence by this opportunity is of a very painful and unsatisfactory nature. From the first establishment of the colony it has experienced a rapid prosperity unexampled—its mining treasure raised it above the sister settlements, and its farfamed Burra Burra at length became a term in every one's mouth to denote great mineral wealth. A crowded, busy, and industrious population, a perfect freedom from the taint of convictism, served to accelerate the progress of South Australia, until its chief city, Adelaide, teamed with the happiest of the colonial population. A rapid change has passed over it; the once crowded city is now deserted. Its busy population have quitted the sbore, not because it has failed in any one of its allurements, but because the alluring prospects of the geld fields of Victoria have worked the inhabitants into a state of mania which has prevailed so generally, that Adelaide's condition is not inaptly illustrated by the example of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." This intelligence is of a nature to strike dismay into every well-wisher of the colony. By sea and land, it is no exaggeration to say, the colonists were leaving, not by scores or hundreds, but literally by thousands, for the Victoria gold diggings. In example of this, we may mention that the government report of emigration for the fortnight ending December 27, gives a balance against the colony of 744 adults, not counting those who left by land, which was considerable. Perhaps no graver instance of the effect of the panic can be cited, than the price and value of Burra Burra shares, which in December 73; gives a balance against the colony of 744 adults, not counting those who left by land, which was considerable. Perhaps no graver instance of the effect of the panic can be cited, than the price and value of Burra Burra shares, which in December 426, 000 The deficie

The Mayor's Festival in London. SPEECHES OF THE EARL OF DERBY AND MR. ABBOT

The Mayor's Festival in London.

SPECCHES OF THE EARL OF DERBY AND MR. ABBOT LAWRENCE.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand civic entertainment on Easter Monday, at the Mansion House. The Earl of Derby, the Duke of Northumberland, and most of the British cabinet, together with the corps diplomatique, and a brilliant assemblage, were present. In his speech the Premier only touched slightly upon politics, according to the established usage, but declared emphatically, that if the result of the ensuing general elections should demonstrate that the present ministry does not command the confidence of the country, he would at once resign office and the anxieties of public life with far more of readiness than he had undertaken the arduous and painful responsibilities which that office imposed upon him.

In reply to the toast of the Lord Mayor to the corps diplomatique, Mr. Lawrence, the American minister, returned thanks, and said:—

I have been requested by my brethren of the corps diplomatique to offer my thanks to your lordship and to this company for the kindness with which you have received the last toast. I feel myself somewhat embarrassed, not being the oldest of the corps diplomatique on this occasion, in thus appearing before you; my only apology, however, is, that my colleagues fear that they cannot speak the English language with sufficient accuracy to make themselves understood. We thank you unitedly—we thank you most heartily—for the honor you have done us in affording us the opportunity of coming into the old city of London, and meeting here, not only the most distinguished persons of the city, but of the town, and of England itself. Deeply do we feel the prosperity which exists here, inasmuch as the countries we respectively represent are deeply interested in the prosperity of the city of London. (Cheers.) The glorious links of commerce have united us—I speak now of all foreign countries—(hear)—in bonds stronger than those that can be made by treaties; and we desire, and hope, and believe, that if we a

Markets.

London Money Market. Weddesday Evening. April 14. The English funds have been less firm to-day, and they have left off at a reaction of an eighth from yesterday's prices. Consols for money opened at 99% to ½, and, under the influence of a few sales by parties realizing, they receded to 99% to ½, at which they closed. For the 11th of May the last price was 99% to ½. Bank stock was quoted 217% to 218%; Reduced, 98% to %. Three and a 90 marker per Cents. 1004 to ½. Long. the 11th of May the last price was 99% to 34. Bank stock was quoted 217½ to 218½; Reduced, 93½ to 7½; Three-aud-a-Quarter per Cents, 100½ to ½; Long Annuities, 611-16; India stock, 253 to 255; India Bonds, 80s. to 83s.; and Exchequer bills (March), 70s. to 73s.; June, 65s. to 67s. premium. Foreign securities were on the average well supported to-day, but the settlement of the account interfered with the general activity of business. Californian gold mining shares continue to be freely offered. Agua Frias and Nouveau Mondes show no symptoms of a rully; and Anglo-Californians, Golden Mountains, Ave Marias, and West Maripossa are all marked a trifle lower to-day. Rocky Bar Gold Mining shares however cemmand a good premium in the market. The price of these shares (with \$100, or £20 paid), is quoted £10 to £15 prem.; but this rate must, to a certain extent, be regarded as nominal. On the other hand, the Australian adventures find numerous buyers, and prices are still looking up. Colonial Gold is firm at ½ to ½ prem.; and Lake Bathurst at 7-16 to 9-16 prem. Port Phillip is better at 3-16 to 5-16 prem.; and Melbourne at par to ½ prem. ourne at par to 1/2 prem.

Melbourne at par to 35 prem.

Lendon Corn Trade. Wednesday, April 14—The downward movement in the prices of wheat appears to have caused a general falling off in the supplies. At the principal provincial markets held yesterday, (Liverpool. Leeds. Hull. Lynn. and Spaiding.) the quantity brought forward for sale was very limited: and. although no quotable advance was obtained, yet the sellers had the turn in their favor, and more confidence appears to prevail that the downward tendency is checked. Here, in Markine, a similar feeling exists; but the buyers were so completely baffled in their calculations by the late decline taking place without any assignable cause, that they appear to be holding off till the shortness of the supply actually drives the market up. The fresh arrivals of all grain this morning were universally small, yet no sensible effect was produced on the prices. The business done was, however, at fully Monday's rates.

Liverpool. April 12.—Cotton—The sales to day are esti-

done was, however, at fully Monday's rates.

Liverpool. April 12.—Cotton—The sales to day are estimated at 5.000 to 6.000 bales, and consist of 150 Pernam and Maranham, at 5%d. to 6%d., 50 Bahia, 6%d.; 300 Egyptian, 6%d. to 7d.; 500 Surat, 3%d. to 4%d.; 30 Sea Islands, 13/4d. to 16d. The imports since Thursday are 10.000 bales. The market closes steadily, though tamely; and compared with Friday's rates, prices of American and all other kinds are without change, and the choice of good stapled sorts is not yet improved.

April 13.—The sales to-day are estimated at 6.000 bales, and include about 80 Pernam and Maranham, at 6%d. to 7%d.; 600 Egyptian, at 6d. to 7%d.; and 300 Surat, 3%d. to 4d. The market closes tamely and steadily, prices of all kinds being unchanged.

April 14.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 8.000 bales, and include 600 Egyptian, at 6%d. to 7d.; 500 Surat, 3%d. to 4%d.; and 150 Sea Islands, at 14d. to 18d. The imports since Thursday amount to 20.000 bales. The market closes with firmness, but prices of all kinds are unchanged.

Liverpool Cony Market. April 13.—The weather concentrations.

unchanged.

Liverspool Corn Market. April 13.—The weather continues dry, with light easterly winds, and the want of rain is beginning to be felt on the pasture lands, winter fodder being nearly exhausted. The arrivals of grain and flour are this week upon a moderate scale, whilst the exports are liberal. Ireland continues to take the most from us; the trade here during the week has been strengthened by further purchases of red wheat for the sister country, at prices rather over the quotations of last Tuesday. Though the business transacted in wheat and flour at this morning's market was not large, the general demand was certainly better than on this day se unight, and at extreme prices for both articles, holders exhibiting much firmness with their samples. Several thousand quarters of Egyptian beans changed hands, and fully recovered a decline of 6d, per quarter which had been submitted to during the week. Indian corn was also in fair request, at extreme rates, and it is not plentiful. Oats, oatmenl, and basiey, were not much noticed. Scarcely any peas at present here. Foreign.—Wheat, per 70 lb., Canadian, mixed and red, 5s, 4d, to 5s, 6d, white, 5s, 8d, to 5s, 11d.; United States mixed and red, 5s, 2d, to 5s, 6d, to 12s, white, 30s, to 31s, ibrail and Galatz, 29s, to 29s, 6d. Indian corn meal, per 196 lbs, 13s, 6d, to 14s, 6d. Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs., Canadian, sweet, 19s, 6d, 10d, 20s, to 21s.; U. S. Philadelphia and Baltimore, sweet, 19s, 6d, to 22s, New Orleans, 20s, to 32s, extra, 34s, to 58s.

Liverspool, April 12.—The sales to-day are:—Sugar—220 hides, Demerara, at 29s, 6d, to 32s, 3d, 50 hhds, do. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. April 13.—The weather

tine and superfine, 30s. to 32s.; extra, 34s. to 50s.

Liverpool. April 12.—The sales to-day are:—Sugar—220 hbds. Demerara. at 29s. 64. to 22s. 3d.; 50 hhds. do., 31s. to 35s., vacuum pan. Castor off—15 cases. at 3%. Sapanwood—36 tons, £0 5s. to £9 10s. Pearl sago—Small lot. 18s. 6d.

Arm. 13.—The sales to-day are:—Sugar—40 hhds. Barbadoes, at 29s. to 31s.; 55 boxes yellow Havana, at 19s. 6d. Rum—70 puncheons Demerara, at previous prices. Rice—135 tierces Carolina, at 17s. 6d.

Arm. 14.—The sales to-day are:—Sugar—40 hhds. Antigua, at 32s. to 33s. Rice—1,000 bags ordinary Bengal, at 9s. 43s.d. (in bond); 10 tierces Carolina, at 18s. 3d. Fustic—25 t. Maracaibo, at £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. Jute—100 bales, at £9 to £10.

Manguagere, April 13.—The price of cotton yarn and

Manchester, April 13.—The price of cotton yarn and cloth is generally unchanged, but neither producers nor

eggagements.

Leens, April 13 —Woollen Cloth—The market in the colored cloth hall has been dull and inactive to-day; only a very limited business has been done, but a better feeling prevailed in the white cloth hall; closking and cloths were in fair request; thinner goods were not much in demand.

ing prevailed in the white cloth hall; cloaking and cloths were in fair request; thinner goods were not much in demand.

Huddenselled April 13.—In wool business is much the same as for the last few weeks; no brisk demand, but still moving slowly off. German fleeces of middle quality most inquired for. Manufactures.—Our market, to-day, has been thirdy attended by merchants, and their purchases have been much restricted. No branch has been the k and it is considered by many to have been the dullest market we have had since January.

Canton Market Report —Hongrong. Feb. 23.—Trade has been interrupted by the Chinese Holydays. The value of both imports and exports has undergone little alteration. Cotton.—Owing to anxiety on the part of the holders to quit, and the business done not being large, prices for all descriptions have declined. Bombay, T.7.1 to T.8.3, Bengal. T.7.4 to T.9. Madras, T.7.5 to T.9.1. The sales are reported at 10.700 bales. Stock, 31.000 bales, against 40.000 last year. Cotton Yarn.—Sales have been limited, but the market is firm, as stocks are reduced. Quotations show improvement, being for Nos. 16-24, \$31 to \$33, Nos. 28-32, \$40 to \$42, Nos. 33-42, \$40 to \$42. Shirtings.—Prices have been maintained. Stocks are moderate. Grays quoted \$1 85 to \$2 65; whites \$1 60 to \$2.55. The sales of both descriptions have been only about 28.000 pieces. Wooliens, \$p. Stripes.—Stock moderate, and prices are somewhat firmer; assorted quoted, 75c to \$1. Long elis, \$6 60 to \$6 80, for an assortment; scariet, \$6 70, Camlots, \$15 to \$20, Iron.—Holders are firm; quotations remain much the same as last month. Mail rod, \$2 10 to \$2.25; bar square, \$1.90 to \$2.05; flat. \$1.90 to \$2.05; round. \$2.35 to \$2.50, small round. \$2.50 to \$3.50; round. \$2.35 to \$2.50, small round. \$2.50 to \$3.50; round. \$2.35 to \$2.50, small round. \$2.50 to \$3.50; round. \$2.35 to \$2.50; small round. \$2.50 to \$3.50; round. \$2.50 to America, and prices remain without alteration; only about 18 chops congou settled for at from 11½ T. to 15 T. Of new

Total. 54,000,000
Export from Canton from 1st July, 1850, to 22d February, 1851 35,100,000
Export from Shanghai from 1st of July, 1850, to 22d February, 1851 17,100,000

mand, particularly for the North American market, and value has been steady, except for the finer sorts, which have advanced an anna or so per maund. For the home market business has been conducted on a restricted scale. Table rice has fallen into neglect in consequence of the advance of freights, very little business has been doing, al-though we are unable to report a decided decline in value. Shell lac has been rather quiet for home shipments, but Shell he has been rather quiet for home shipments, but the Americans have operated sufficiently to keep prices from declining. Lae dye is in good request, at steady prices with a tendency to improve. Silk combs have been taken up to a very fair extent at previous valuation. Choppas and bandannas have been sparingly dealt in. In cutch we have not had much business doing, principally owing latterly to the enhanced requirements of holders. Cowries are in very moderate request. The same may be said of turmeric, which has been going forward very sparingly of late

MESSES. SMITH, KING & CO.'S CIRCULAR. MESSES. SMITH, KING & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

We have again to report a moderate amount of business in imports, owing to the reduced state of our stocks, as well as the approaching Chinese New Year holidays. Cotton goods and well assorted woollens have been in good demand, and prices may be now quoted rather higher for the former, though a trilling decline occurred on the arrival of the John Bright, and Cathaya, from England, and Mandarin from New York. After Chinese New Year, and when business is fairly resumed, we look confidently for an increased demand at advanced rates, and already we hear of some speculative purchases of native cotton cloth, based upon our small stocks of English and American goods. There have been some extensive purchases of common Congou for England and the United States, at lower rates, and the tea men have in many cases been willing to accept current rates, in preference to taking common Congou for England and the United States, at lower rates, and the tea men have in many cases been willing to accept current rates, in preference to taking the risk of foreign markets. Others, however, are firm in their demands, and are holding over their teas until after the holidays. The rapid decline in the rate of exchange has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and buyers generally have been disappointed in obtaining bills at rates on which their sales of goods were based. Money is plentiful with foreigners and Chinese, and the New Year engagements have not been so casily met-during the past four or five years, as they now are. We do not hear of a single failure amongst the native brokers or bankers; and we believe the only class connected with foreign trade who have suffered losses, are the black tea men, who, however, are only now losing on their common teas, the handsome profits realized on those brought early to market, in June and July last

American Corron Goods continue in good demand, at a slight advance on our last quotations. Say—Drs. 3 25 a 2 30 for 40 yards drills, and \$2 70 a 2 89 for 40 yards sheetings; 30 yards drills, and \$2 70 a 2 89 for 40 yards sheetings; 30 yards do, \$2 15 a 2 20 per piece; total sales of drills are estimated at 22,000 pieces, exclusive of about 8,000 shipped to Canton; of sheetings 10,000 pieces; total seles of about 3,000 pieces, continued in good demand, and we hear of sales of about 3,000 pieces, at full rates for favorite patterns.

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will probably be more saleable two months hence for Japen

Spotted Surations continue saleable at last quotations, and good qualities would realize better prices.

Cotton Velletis.—About 800 pieces have been sold, at prices varying from 19 a 20%, for good quality blacks, 18 a 20 inches wide; Gentians are difficult of sale at 2a 24 ets.; figured velvets 28 a 30 ets. per yard, nominal.

Camers.—We hear of a few pieces only having been sold, at about former rates. After the Chinese New Year, and until next May and June, good qualities will be in demand. We quote nominally \$19 a 21 per piece.

Lead has continued to advance, and sales are reported at \$6 10 a \$6 15, with a good demand. Although we do not anticipate any great advance on these rates after the holidays, we think a good deal will be wanted for the tea districts.

ea districts. Sucan has declined, in consequence of numerous ar-vivals of junks with Amoy kinds. We quote Canton kinds, at \$2.90 a \$3.10, and Amoy, at \$2.40 a \$2.60 per

kinds, at \$2 60 a \$3 10, and Amoy, at \$2 40 a \$2 60 per picul, nominal.

B.a.as T.as. —About 40 chops of common congous like been settled for during the month, at rather lower rates; say, 9 tacks for low kinds, and 10 a 10½ tacks for good sound common. The whole stock is estimated at 80 full chops, or say equal to 48,000 chests, a large proportion of which are very inferior in quality. 3 or 4 chops of Monings remain, and are held for 12 a 13 tacks per picul. Souchous, to the extent of 10 or 12 chops, by Shen-sze merchants, who have also taken 6 or 8 chops of Congou out of this market, at 7½ a 8½ tacks per picul. So taken 6 or 8 chops of Congou out of this market, at 7½ a 8½ tacks per picul. So the seed taken 6 or 8 chops of these has also been taken off by buyers from the Western provinces.

Genes Tass have realized rather higher prices for the few good qualities that remained at date of our last circular. Our stock now consists of about 12,000 packages, chiefly low class Taipings, including 4,000 to 5,000 packages of spurious Hyzon Skin and Twankay, unfit for use. During the month about 8,000 packages have been sold, at 13 a 20 tacks for Young Hyson; 18 a 20 tacks for Hyson; 10 a 14 tacks for Hyson Skin; 12½ a 15½ tacks for Hysonky; 20 a 28 tacks for Gunpowder; and 19 a 24 for Imperial.

Sink.—Since the last mail left there have been very

rial. Sn.s -Since the last mail left there have been very few transactions until within the past four or five days; total purchases, however, cannot exceed 400 bales; the unsold stock is about 450 bales of all kinds—the reduced rate of exchange will doubtless induce purchases after the Chinese New Year, and if so, prices will probably advance, as the stocks in the interior (of Testice) are said to be small. We think the exports from China cannot reach 23 (900 bales. We quote Testice No. 1 \$440 poor reach 23 (900 bales. We quote Testice No. 1 \$440 poor reach 20,000 bales. We quote Tsptice No. 1 \$110; none;

No. 2 \$410; No. 3 \$380, No. 4 \$360 a \$365. Tay-mann, \$270 a \$360—for the latter kinds there is a very brisk native demand. The Heber, for London, takes 169 bales, including which, the export hence to Great Britain since lat July is 14.100 bales, against 14.171 bales to same date in 1851, 12.063 bales in 1850, 13,525 bales in 1849, and 17,348 bales in 1848.

BULLION —Sycce, for duty, \$142.60 per 100 tacks. Gold bars, \$202 a \$233 per bar of 9 tacks 7 m. 3 c. Mexican dollars, none. Chopped dollars, none.

BECHANGE has declined very rapidly; and to show the rate at which sales have been made during the month, we adopt the same mode of quoting as last month, our lowest rates being those now current. On London, at six month, sight is, to 4s, 754, do., with documents, 5s, 1d, to 4s, 856; Bank Post bills, 4s, 1056, to 4s, 6d; Last India Company's accepted drafts on Rengal Rs. 230 a 226 per \$100. Drafts on Canton have remained firm at par, for ten days 'sight bills.

FREIGHTS.—To England, £3 for tea, and £3 10s., for silk, at which rate the Heber is loaded. To New York, \$9 per 40 cubic feet, per Mandarin.

THE LATEST HAVRE CIRCULAR.

HAVES, April 14—5 P. M.

Our cotton market has been quiet this morning, and

Our cotton market has been quiet this morning, and the sales amount to 800 bales. At 1 o'clock P. M. we received the Nisgara's news by telegraph; dates from New York are to 30th March. This evening, we received a second despatch from Liverpool, giving sales of 800 bales, and 300 bales have been taken making a total of 1,100 bales this day. Prices unchanged, but with a downward tendency for the casses qualities. Ashes are very brisk, and with 60c, a 1f. of advance.

ARRIVAL FROM NICARAGUA. TWO WEEKS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, arrived last night from San Juan de Nicaragua, whence she sailed on the 19th inst.

The passengers by the Northern Light left San Francisco on the evening of April 1st, at 6 o'clock, by steamer Pacific. Running time twenty-one days from San Francisco-aggregate time twenty-six days.

The steamship Monumental City arrived at San Juan del Sud April 13th, under charter by Mr. Vandewater, te take those passengers at San Juan del Sud ticketed for the steamer North America. No sickness on the Isthmus. Healthy at San Juan

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur, and H. B. M brig Sappho, were at San Juan. All well on board the Decatur.
OUR NICARAGUA CORRESPONDENCE

San Juan Del. Norte, April 15, 1352.

The Elections Under the New Constitution—Mosquito Indians at the Polls—Naval Intelligence.

The first election under the new constitution, just adopted by the people, took place on the 15th instant with the usual election accompaniment of rows, &c.

The most important feature of this constitution, a conof which I will forward you. is the right of suffrage, uni

The most important feature of this constitution, a copy of which I will forward you, is the right of suffrage, universally conceded without referred to color or property, and on election day. Marineros and Masquito Indiens, Jamaica and American negroes, Americans and Englishmen josted each other at the poles. Bungouen or Marineros swore a Protestant oath that they had resided in the town thirty days next preceding the election, being the time required by the constitution; and singularly enough, every one of them was just twenty two years of age—gray beards and boys all took the same oath with regard to their age, having been so instructed by their Spanish tutors. Even bombres, who ten days since were doing soldiers' duty at the fort of San Carlos, fearlessly swore to a thirty days residence in town. One Mosquito Indian being brought up to vote, and told in Mosquito to kiss the book, absolutely inserted one half of the volume into his voluminous mouth. Jamaica negroes, apparently about sixteen years of age, came to exercise the freeman's right, and upon being asked. "Do you know the nature of an eath?" "Yes, sar," "What is it?" "I'll die, sar," "What then?" "Go to bell, sar," "How old are you?" "Don't know, sar," Then fotward comes another Jamaican, yelling out that he had known the boy for twelve years, and he always had appeared as young as then; and, after a good deal of quarrelling, the blackamoor's vote got into the box. But the false swearing was not confined alone to these "sons of darkmess," for several white men took oaths which were absolutely false, and one of these days they will be hauled up for perjury.

After a full investigation of Gommander Greene's connection with the Nicaraguan movement, I must beg you, on my own responsibility, to disconnect his name from it, for the information upon which I alleged his sanction of that movement. Is not well founded, and I now much regret having mentioned his name thereupon without better authority. I trust this retraction will eradicate any ill opinions whic

The Sandwich Islands TEN DAYS LATER-TERRIFIC ERUPTION OF MANNA

[From the Alta California, March 27.] [From the Alta California, March 27.]
Our advices from Honclulu are to the 10th March. The news is ten days later. It bears no special importance, but we have an account of a great eruption on the Island of Hawaii of the famous Manna Loa, which, at the date of last despatches, was burning hereely, discharging streams of lava, and filling the air with cinders and whes.

The eruption commenced on the 19th Feb. from the old crater, and was followed by successive openings in the sides of the Mount, from which gushed torrents of lava, coursing in streams down the sides of the volcano, and setting fire to the woods in its progress. The spectacle is described as terrifically grand. Alarm was felt for the safety of the town of Hilo, towards which the torrents of fire were rapidly rolling.

rents of fire were rapidly rolling.

By advices from Hilo, to the 2d inst, says the Polynesian, we further learn that the stream of lava had burned through the woods to within 15 miles of Hilo, and that it was still progressing. The current was not so rapid as at first, but it was gradually filling up all the inequalities of the ground, and it was supposed, at that date, that it would ultimately reach the sea, and discharge itself somewhere in the bay of Hilo.

This cruption is said to be the most terrific and extensive that has taken place on Hawaii within the memory sive that has taken place on Hawaii within the memor

This cruption is said to be the most terrime and extensive that has taken place on Hawaii within the memory of man.

The government organ publishes officially an order in Council providing for "reciprocal duties on certain articles with the United States of North America," in which it is canacted by the King, Premier and Chief of the Hawaiian Islands, that all flour, fish, coal, lumber, staves and heading, the produce or manufacture of the United States, 'shall be admitted into the kingdom free of all duty, provided the government of the United States will admit sugar, syrup of sugar, molasses and codice, the produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States on the same terms.

Our correspondence informs us that considerable excitement was caused in the community of Honolulu by the discovery that a mail bag, made up at this port, and sent by the Game Cock last winter to the Islands, had been broken open by some of the passengers of the G. C., and many letters relating to the expedition which sailed in that vessel destroyed.

Charge of Infanticide.

Charge of Infanticide.

Charge of Infanticide.
COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon, Judge Edwards, and Aldermen Oakley and Wesley Smith.

Aran. 26.—Margaret Morrell, a Frenchwoman, about forty years of age, of miserable appearance, and with an idiot son, seven or eight years old, by her side, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of a male infant, on the morning of the 4th of January last, at No. 40 Canal street. It will be recollected that this unfortunate woman was tried for this offence on Monday last, and that the jury, although out for eighteen hours, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The District Attorney stated the case to the jury; Mr. A. A. Phillips and Mr. Morrison defended the prisoner. The defence is, that being of unsound mind, she is not morally responsible for the act. At about half past eight o'clock, the jury, after deliberating for fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Another Charge of Murder.—The witnesses in the case of Jacob Rotter, charged with the murder of William Kelter, an Irish boy, by shooting him, were desired to be in attendance at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Court of Special Sessions.

Pefere the Recorder and Aldermen Compton and Brisley
Arm. 27.—A Master of the Ceremonics.—Charles Baker
complained of the conduct of George Woolley, in insisting upon his dancing whether he would or not on Saturday evening last, at an assembly in Water street. The
complainant, an inoffensive looking young man. stated
that on his way to Brooklyn with a friend of his, at an
advanced hour of the evening, they stopped in at a place
of entertainment, for the purpose of taking some refreshment—not alcholic—when Mr. Woolley, and one Charles
Smith, apparently self-constituted masters of the cermonies at the establishment, insisted upon the newcemers dancing, or "standing treat." He couldn't dance,
he said, "no how." so he paid the penalty. His companion having lighter heels, and still lighter pockets,
chose, or rather perforce adopted, the alternative; and, as
he stated himself in corroboration, got through as well as
he could. This compliance with their despotic commands did not satisfy the prisoners, who, on the conclusion of the terpischorean performance, set upon the
complainants and knocked them down. The defendants,
who were both sailors, offered no defence for their conduct, and were committed to the city prison for thirty
days each.

Rufficuly Assault.—Michael White, an athletic looking

duct, and were committed to the city prison for thirty days each.

Ruffienly .dssault.—Michael White, an athletic looking long shore man. was convicted of an assault on Mrs. Gertrude Alvers, of West street. The prisoner went into the complainant's house, which is a seamans' boarding kouse, and had semething to drink, for which he refused to pay. The barkeeper and he then had some struggle, when the former went out, hoping to entice the later after him. On Mrs. Alvers begging him tog quietly, he turned and struck her on the mouth, wounding her severely. He was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the penitentiary.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN IN SOUTH IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN IN SOUTH CARGINAS—MR. CONSUL MATHUEW AGAIN.—The validity of the law of South Carolina, requiring the imprisonment of colored seamen, who may arrive in the ports of that State, has at length been controverted in a form which will put it to the test before the judicial tribunals of the country. Manutel Pereira, a colored Portuguese sailor, articled to service on an English brig which was recently driven into Charleston by stress of weather, having been arrested and committed to jail, Mr. Matthew, the British Consul at that port, has applied to Judge Withers, through his council, Mr. Pettigru, for a writ of habets comms. The his counsel. Mr. Pettigru, for a writ of labeas corpus,
Judge has refused to grant the writ, and notice of ap-bas been given. The issue, therefore, has been log-raised, and there is every probability that it will u-mately be carried up to the Supreme Court of the Uni-States for final a Juddensha.

Police Intelligence.

The Case of Charles H. Palmer & Co.—Arrest of Burantus St. Haight.—Considerable excitement was manicated some two or three weeks ago, in consequence of a firm, called Charles H. Palmer & Co., No. 80 Broadway, as ling passenger tiakets for California, which tickets were alleged to have been sold under false representations. Palmer and Haight were arrested, at the time, on warrants issued by Justice Lothrop, and while the matter was pending a hearing, they each took Freech leave, and runaway. Of course, nothing could be dene during the absence of the prisoners; and ever since, the whole affair has been lying in state you. Time after time the police have been close on their track, but did not succeed until yesterday afternoon. Officer Crosett, one of the persevering officers at the Tombs, aided by officer Wiley, of the Seventeenth ward, succeeded in capturing Haight, at the dwelling house of his mother, No. 46 Second street. The officers found him locked up in a second story back room. The door was forced open, and Haight was once more in the custody of the police authorities. He was forthwith conveyed before Justice Lothrop, where he stated that after paying his counsel \$500, he was told by him to leave the city. Subsequently he wrote to his counsel, informing him that he thought about coming back and giving himself up to the police but was prohibited from doing so under advice of counsel. The magistrate this time not wishing to have any further public remarks made about (the lenity heretofore shown to these men, committed Haight to prison in the Tombs there to await a further examination. The oircumstances which led to the arrest of Haight are somewhat singular, as exhibited by Isaac H. Lee, one of the complainants, who related the following account of where he first discovered Haight. Mr. Lee said that he resides about the miles back of Pough, keepsie, and that on Sunday has the was taking a ride and stopped at the Jewett Hotel, where, on entering the barroom he saw Haight. He at once reco

until found by the police officers. It is expected that Palmer will be arrested to-day, if he is not already in custody.

Airrest of a Fugitive Counterfeiter from Philadelphia.—On Monday night officers Keefe and Norris, of the Chiefa office arrested a man named James W. Ryell, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice from Philadelphia, where he standscharged with reanufacturing and passing spurious \$5 pieces, representing gold coin of the United States. It seems that Mayor Gilpin, of Philadelphia, suspecting that the accused was in this city, forwarded his warrant of arrest to officer Norris, who, in company with Mr. Keefe, succeeded in arresting the fugitive at a rendezvous of suspicious characters, in Chatham square. The prisoner was conveyed before the Chief of Police, who detains him in custody to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. It appears that, some four years ago, the prisoner was convicted, in the United States Court, in Baltimore, for passing the same kind of money, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; but after serving about three years, the convict was pardoned, on condition of his leaving the country. This conditional pardon was disregarded; and, instead of reforming, he continued the old business, by passing the same kind of counterfeit coin in Philadelphia; and is now again arrested for the offence.

Airrested on Brach Warrants—Two Germans, named Gotleib Miller and Gotlip Clements, were arrested by officer Duflon, on bench warrants issued by the Court of Sessions, on an indictment found against them for stealing a quantity of Colt's patent pistols from the store door of a merchant in Maiden lane, valued at several hundred dollars. The property was in a packing case at the time it was carried off by the rogues. The magistrate Justice Lothrop, held the accused parties to ball in the sum of \$1,000, in default of which they were committed to prison.

United States Circuit Court.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

Arril. 26.—His Honor announced that no judge had been, as yet, appeinted to hold the circuit during the absence of Judge Nelson at Washington, and he would, therefore, adjourn the court until the first Tuesday in May. He (Judge Betts) would then proceed with the business; he would try no patent causes, but would devote himself wholly to revenue cases. Judge Nelson would hold court carly in June. The circuit was then adjourned the first Tuesday in May.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 27—6 P. M. We have no change of consequence to report in the stock market to-day. Yesterday's prices were pretty well maintained, and the transactions about the usual extent. At the first board, New Jersey Zinc declined 14 per cent; Erie bonds, 1,862, 14; Nicaragua, 14, Long Island, 14. Canton Company advanced 15 per cent; Eric Reilroad, β_4 ; Harlem, β_4 ; Norwich and Worcester, β_4 ; Reading Railroad, β_4 ; Hudson River Railroad, β_4 . There was a more active movement in Long Island; but most of the sales were on time, and at the close prices were a little weak. Reading Railroad was by no means so buoyant as previously reported, and no buyers appear beyond the clique engaged in the corner. The Schuylkill Canal having passed through the freshets thus far safe, there is greater probability of navigation continuing uninterrupted throughout the season. The canal has largely while the railroad has fallen off largely. Eric Railroad was rather quiet to-day, the transactions only reaching a few hundred shares. On the whole the stock market does not look very encouraging for the bulls. It is apparently impossible, with all the abundance of money, with all the efforts made by the various cliques connected with the different fancies, with all the facilities afforded by the banks, and with all the speculative feeling prevailing in the market, to get prices up beyond the points now current, and it would not surprise us in the least if they took a turn the other way, and the bears realized what they have been long looking for. The resumption of navigation in the canals of this State and the Western lakes, will, of course, give greater activity to business, and increase the demand for money for commercial purposes. This may have some influence upon the money market, and compel the banks to call in some of their loans on the hypothecation of fancy stocks. The movements of all our great agricultural staples require an immense capital, and it is possible the banks may have larger offerings from legitimate sources than they have had for some time past. The season is rapidly passing away for speculating in stocks that do not improve by keeping: and in view of the approaching hot weather, new purchasers will not be likely to do much in Wall street. It would be dangerous to attempt to carry any of the fancies over to the fall, with the hope of realizing better prices then. It would cost something to hold those which are unproductive, for any length of time, and the prospect is decidedly dubious.

At the second board the market was steady, but not

petive. Reading Railroad advanced a fraction. New Jersey Zine was in moderate demand. at prices current in the morning.

The steemship Franklia, from Southampton, brings

The steamship Franklin, from Havre, brings \$85,000 in specie on freight. The imports thus far this month,

exceed the experts.

five days later intelligence from the continent of Europe. The examercial accounts are more feverable than those received by the previous steamer, but the change is only triffing Quotations for cotton and corn are pretty well male lined, without much activity in the markets. Financially we have no variation to report. Later advices had been received from Australia, confirming all the accounts previously published relative to the production of gold There had been an arrival in London, from Australia of a large amount of gold (£200,000), and agreat deal more was on its way. This had given a great impetus to operations in Australia mining shares, while the California Companies had been much neglected. The Australian companies are more under the direction of Fuglish capitalists, and the people of Great Britain have

these concerned but those who first got them up. The banks of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, have agreed to advance the money (\$80,000) necessary to repair the damage done by the freshet to the Chesapeake and Ohlo canal.

therefore more confidence in them. It is by no means

impossible that the whole of them, both in California and

Australia, may turn out humbugs, fand disappoint all

The Delaware and Hudson Coat Company have issued their usual circular, fixing the prices of coal at Rondout at thirty-five cents higher [than the prices of last year. with an advance of ten centsion the 1st July next, and a further advance of ten cents on the 1sti September. The opening prices are as follows:-

Freights from Roundout to New York, 50c. per ton. "

Fourteen regulations are attached, which bind the cus omer to the convenience of the company, to prevent emcarrassing the regular current of its business in the seaon of active delivery; and the company makes reservations in case of turn-outs among the miners and boatmen

The Reading Railroad Company have given notice of an advance of ten cents on the 1st of July next. This will, doubtless, be followed by a similar notice from the Schuylkill Canal Company. The prices are deemedisatisfactory good

to dealers and colliers; and they are considered to se-

MANUAL PROPERTY SANSON

oure fair remuneration to all parties concerned in mining and transporting coal. The orders for Lehigh coat we are told, are larger than they were at this time last year. All the indications are of an advance in prices. After the first of May, no notes of foreign banks can be

passed in Delaware under the denomination of five dollars

under a penalty of ten dollars. The inhabitants of the two lower counties of Delaware. Kent and Sussex, are moving carnestly in favor of the Keat and Sussex, are moving carnestly in favor of the proposed Delaware railroad. The number of shares required to secure the charter and organize the company is 5,000, of \$25 each, or \$125,000. Up to Friday last, 4,700 shares had been secured, and on the following day it was confidently expected that the remaining 300 shares would be secured at Milford—a meeting having been called there for that purpose. The length of the road projected from Dona, on the Delaware, to Seaord, is 45 miles, with a branch to Milford of 5 miles, making the total length 48 branch to Milford of 5 miles, making the total length 48. branch to Milford of 5 miles, making the total length 48 miles. The highest estimated cost of this road is only \$7,250 per mile, which would make the sost of the main line \$311,000, and the branch \$37,000. The charter grant ed by the State is very liberal in its provisions, and in addition thereto the State has granted a donation of \$60,000 and a subscription to its stock of \$130,000, payable out of a fund which will be realized at the rate of \$6,500 per annum. The charter is perpetual, and exempts the pro-perty of the company from taxation for fifty years. In addition to the local traffic of the road, it is confidently expected by the projectors that a fair portion of the traffic and travel between Philadelphia and Norfolk, and points fur-ther south, will seek this route as a more economic and shorter one. This route would reduce the distance between the two principal points named to 250 miles, viz.; from Philadelphia to Dona, by steamboat, 70 miles; by railroad to Scaford, 43 miles, and steamboat to Norfolk 137 miles.

The annexed statement from the owner of the Bank

St. Mary's Georgia will explain the cause and effect of the temporary suspension of that institution:—

St. Mary's Georgia. Will explain the cause and effect of the temperary suspension of that institution:

To rate Public.—A very heavy and unprecedented run upon the Bank of St. Mary's, for the month past, aggravated and brought to a crisis, by an unnecessary and probably vindictive publication in the Module Tribune, and copied in the Montgowery Advertiser without comment, of the inability of a drawe to pay the bank's draft for 20,000 dollars has, I am pained to say, forced her to a temporary suspension of specie payment. It affords me, however, pleasure to assure the public that the inatitution is abundantly solvent, and requires only a little time to marshal her assets. In addition to her own means, I will bring to her aid my own ample fortune, until not a note shall be left in circulation.

The means will be in a tew days provided to pay all her depositors; and the outstanding checks upon the saveral points drawn, will be honored on presentation. These assurances to the public of the entire solvency of the institution, are not given for the purpose of sustaining its credit, as the bank will be wound up without delay, and her charter surrendered to the power that created it. The small notes of the bank, as well as my own, will be promptive deemeed, without intermission, until the last dollar shall have been retired. I will close my financial connection with the public with honor, even should it be nocessary to part with everything but its good opinion.

JOHN G. WINTER.

The publication complained of was to the effect that a draft of the bank for a large amount, had been protosted

draft of the bank for a large amount, had been protested in Mobile, on the löth inst., for non-payment. The subscriptions to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad

| Stock Exchanges | Stock Exch 839 77 839 77 860 769 83 77 8 93 100 R 111 8 116 8 R 63 8 . 530 43 52 Roe o. 530 49 25 Hud Co... 774 SECOND BOARD. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$EOND}\$}\$} \text{ \$\text{\$BOARD}\$}. \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\$}\text{\$\text{\$\$}\text{\$\text{\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\text{\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\text{\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\text{\$\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$}\te

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

Ashurs.—We heard that 20 bbls, pots and pearls were sold at \$6.06½ a \$6.31½—the previous rates.

Berswax.—Vellow American was in retail demand, at 26 a 26½c., cash, per lb.

Bersabrupes.—Flour tended downward—the day's operations consisting of 11.200 bbls.; ordinary to choice State. at \$4 a \$4.37½; common to good Southern, at \$4.457½ a \$4.56½; and mixed to fancy western, at \$4.25 a, \$4.75. Bye flour and corn meal ruled quiet. There were 2.700 bushels Canadian wheat bought, at 96c.; 4.000 bushels rive, (to complete a cargo), at 78c.; with 28.500 bushels rive, (to complete a cargo), at 78c.; with 28.500 bushels mixed and yellow with white Southern corn, at 65 a 65.½c. and 66 a 67c.—the former figures. Domestic oats met a readier market, at 35½ a 30c.—a further abatement.

Beneus.—North river were in better supply and less request, at \$4.87½ a \$5 per M. cash.

Cotton.—The sales, to-day, were 3,200 bales, with a firm market, the speculative tendency continuing.

CANCESS.—Several lots Adsmantine found buyers, at 23 a 50c. while in plain and patent sperm little was done, at 42 a 50c. per lb.

COTTER.—We have only to record the purchase of 250 bags Java, at 10½c., with 75 Maracaibo, at 9% a 9½c. per lb. usual terms.

COTTER.—Old and new sheathing appeared more saleable, at 13½ a 20 and 22½c. per lb. cash.

FERTHERS.—American live geese continued to retail, at 35 a 80c. as in quality.

FERTHERS.—American live geese continued to retail, at 35 a 80c. as in quality.

FERTHERS.—American live geese continued to retail, at 314. Sone 25.000 a 30.000 bushels additional were reported engaged on private terms. Flour was at 1s a 134. There was no charge to Havre or London. To California engagements ranged from 45 a 60c. per foot measurement.

FEUT.—Sales were made of 900 boxes Malaga raisins, part at \$1.70 a \$1.75; 400 cluster do, at private treaty; dexes Leghorn citron at 20 a 22c.; 20 bales shelled almonds at 22c.; and 50 cask. Zante currants at 4½ a 5c.

Hav.—There have been 500 b

ash, per 100 lbs.

HENCE — About 80 bales American undressed changed HISIP.—About 50 bales American hards at \$117.50, six months
IFRICACIANA.—Some 10 ceroons Brazil have been recently disposed of, at \$1.32 a \$1.35 per lb.
LEAD.—Nothing of moment was done in Galena—100 tens Spanish were taken at \$4.45, cash, \$4.50 being the

tons Spanish were taken at \$4 40 cash, \$4 50 being the niking rate.

Liquence.—There were 50 cases Calabria picked up at 17c. customary credit.

Lime.—Sales of 2,000 bbls common Rockland were effected at 50c. the previous rates

Mollassis,—Buyers were procured for 100 hhds. Porto-Rico at 28 a 30c.; with 150 hhds, and 100 bbls. Muscovado, at 24 a 27c. Market steady.

On Case.—Thin oblong was light in stock and limited in domand, at \$28 per ton—the nominal price.

Olis.—The days sales of linseed reached 5,000 gallons, in casks, at 63c.—the former rate.

Provisions remained as noted yesterday, not more than 500 bbls, me w prime and mess pork having been taken to-

Provisions remained as noted yesterday, not more than 300 bils, new prime and mess perk having been taken to-day at \$16 87 ½ a \$17 and \$18 87 ½, 600 bils, prime lard, at 10 a 10 ½, epr lb; 300 bils, prime and mess beef, at \$6 a \$7 25, and \$10 a \$13. Smalry packages new Ohio and State butter, at 18 a 28c.; with fair to choice cheese, at 60 a 80 per lb.

10 a \$1.25. and \$10 a \$13. Sandry packages new Onto and State butter, at 18 a 28c.; with fair to choice cheese, at 6 ½ a 8c. per lb.

Real Estart.—Sales by auction—One lot. corner of Third arenue and 100th street, \$430; one lot on Third arenue, adjoining \$325; one lot do. do., \$130; one lot do. do., \$255; one lot on 100th street, adjoining lot corner of Third avenue, \$155; one lot do do., \$155; one lot do. do., \$205; two lots do do., each \$190, \$380; one lot do. do., \$200; two lots do do., each \$190, \$380; one lot do. do., \$150; one lot do. do., \$175; one lot on Ninstyninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, \$105.

Beer.—Within the past three days, 2.600 bbis, and theres have been sold, at \$3.25 a \$3.02½c, per 100 ibs. Market advancing.

Secars.—Some 200.000 German found a buyer at \$9 per M. usual time.

Sycars.—Sales were made of 500 bbis, Chio and prison whickey, at 20½c a 21c.—a further abatement.

Sycars.—The day's business embraced 1.200 hhds. Muscovado, at 4½c. a 42c., 100 Porto Rice, at 5½c. a 6c., and 1 600 boxes brown Havana at 4½c. a 6c. Demand brisk.

Tonacco.—Included in the past three days transac-

brisk.

Toracco —Included in the past three days transactions were 16 hhds. Mason county, at Sc. n Sc. 20 hhds. Kentucky. at 515c. a \$15c.; and 150 bales St. Jago, at 225c. Market unaitered.

Excepts of Product.

Respirers of Product.

Ry North Birth Boars -- 1507 bbis. Sour. 1,220 do. best. 100 do. whiskey. 13,495 bushels wheat. 3,000 do. barley, 4,000 do. onts. and 7,220 do. corn.

By Eng Rainspan -- 3,645 bbis. Sour. 90 calves, 41 head cattle, 904 sides leather, 10,712 packages butter, and 10